

# The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.

[A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.]

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### POETRY.

#### WE'VE ALL OUR ANGEL-SIDE.

Despair not of the better part  
That lies in human kind—  
A gleam of light still flickereth  
In e'en the darkest mind;  
The savage with his club of war,  
The sage so mild and good,  
Are link'd in firm, eternal bonds  
Of common brotherhood.

Despair not! Oh! despair not then,  
For through this world so wide,  
No nature is so demon-like,  
But there's an angel-side.

The huge rough stones from out the mine,  
Unslightly and unfair,  
Have veins of purest metal hid  
Beneath the surface there;  
Few rocks so bare but to their heights  
Some tiny moss-plant clings,  
And round the peaks, so desolate,  
The sea-bird sits and sings.

Believe me too, that rugged soul,  
Beneath their rudeness hide  
Much that is beautiful and good—  
We've all our Angel-side.

In all there is an inner depth—  
A far off, secret way,  
Where, through dim windows of the soul,  
God sends His smiling ray;  
In every human heart there is  
A faithful sounding chord,  
That may be stricken, unknown to us,  
By some sweet loving word;

The wayward heart in vain may try  
To scatter thoughts to hide,  
Some unexpected tone reveals  
It has its Angel-side.

Despised, and low, and trodden down,  
Dark with the shade of sin,  
Deciphering not those halo-lights  
Which God has lit within;  
Groping along in utmost night,  
Poor poison'd souls there are,  
Who guess not what life's meaning is,  
Nor dream of heaven afar.

Oh! that some gentle hand of love  
The tumbling stones would guide,  
And show them that amidst it all  
Life has its Angel-side.

Brutal, and mean, and dark enough,  
God knows, some natures are,  
But He, compassionate, comes near—  
And shall we stand afar?  
Our crime of oil will not grow less,  
If shared with heavy hand,  
And words of peace and looks of love  
Few natures can withstand.

Love is the mighty conqueror—  
Love is the beautiful guide—  
Love, with her beaming eye, can see  
We've all our Angel-side.

### INFANCY.

If there be perfect joy on earth,  
That seems from heaven to have its birth,  
It is to see  
The babe that promised the rose,  
Its cradled sweetness to unfold,  
In infancy.

Pure hours! when all of life is light;  
When clothed in robes of stainless white,  
The cherub lies;  
Beloved with holy tenderness,  
And watched by orbs it seemed to bless—  
A mother's eyes.

How richer far than summer bird,  
The sleeping infant fondly heard  
As days increase;  
When ripening meanings light the brow,  
And kind affection chaunteth low  
Her song of peace.

Oh, blessed time, when every hour  
Flies like the odor from a flower,  
Serenely free;  
When every charm of life is new,  
And every scene that greets the view  
Is fair to see.

Sure, when these opening blossoms die,  
And fade in beauty to the eye,  
None should deplore,  
For in a clime secure and bright,  
Sustained by deathless air and light,  
They pine no more.

[Knickerbocker.]

## EXTRACT OF A SPEECH DELIVERED BY EX-GOV. AARON V. BROWN

AT COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 6TH, 1852.

Do you ask how the nomination and election of Gen. Scott can seal the doom of the south?—Hear me silently and thoughtfully and I will tell you. Whose candidate would Millard Fillmore have been? The candidate of the southern whigs. Why? Because a majority of his friends were whigs. Whose candidate would Dan'l Webster have been? Of the northern whigs. Why? Because a majority of his friends were such.—Whose candidate is Gen. Scott? Of the abolitionists and free-soilers. Why? Because a majority of his friends were abolitionists and free-soilers. Without them he could not have been the candidate, but with them he is. He had 131 votes, 66 of these, being a majority, voted against the platform even enunciated as it was. It was to these sixty-six, that Seward addressed the circular letter of congratulation, that they had preserved their sacred principles of freedom and toleration. Thus it is that if there is truth and logic, he is the abolitionist and free-soil candidate.

Now what follows this great fact? That you have lifted up and given rank and importance to this dangerous party. In social life he who marries a woman lifts her up at once to his own rank and condition. So Gen. Scott, having allied himself to this party, comes up with it leaning on his arm, and demands its recognition as one of the great and respectable parties of the country. The south may protest against it. She may protest ever so solemnly; but amid the war plumes of the soldier and the cunning sophistry of those who have solemnized the unholy bands, she may be lulled into an acquiescence, which must prove to her fatal as the sleep of death! It is argued that, notwithstanding all these facts, poisoning the very fountain of his nomination, that Gen. Scott is in fact a friend of the south, with no dangerous affluities for the free-soilers and abolitionists. I deny it; every word of it. They have not given him this nomination without cause. He has for years been bidding for the presidency to the anti-Masons—to the native American party against foreigners; and to no faction and to no party has he paid court more assiduously than to the abolitionists and free-soilers. Look to the great turning point of this slavery agitation. So long as their societies were confined in their labors to the north, they were harmless. Their traveling lecturers and inflammatory publications, could exert but little influence over the nation at large. Hence the determination was formed, to enlarge the sphere of their operations by gaining admittance in the halls of Congress. Hear their own opinions of the importance of getting there:—"Before slavery can be abolished, there must be a discussion of the whole subject on the floor of both houses of Congress. All the arguments with which abolitionists have flooded the north would then be brought forward, to prove the intrinsic iniquity, the cruelty, the impolicy of slaveholding. A thorough discussion of this whole subject in the halls of our national legislature, would be equal to a discussion in the legislature of every slaveholding state in the union. The act of abolition being done, the moral influence would pierce the heart of the whole system. It would pronounce and sign its death warrant. It would be the solemn verdict of the nation decreeing the annihilation of this dark abomination. It would write in letters of flashing fire over the gateway of the national capital, 'no admittance for slavery.' The whole system would be thus outlawed and branded with ignominy, consigned to execration and ultimate destruction."

The south saw this great turning point in their fate. They saw Mr. Adams with all his hatred for the south, step forward as their champion, and inviting them to come forward with their petitions. They did come by hundreds and by thousands. Mr. Adams demanded that they should be treated in all respects like other petitions—that they should be received, should be printed, should be referred to a committee and reported upon and debated. Nothing less than this would satisfy him. The south insisted that to do all this would be ruinous to her safety and her property. That these inflammatory petitions and speeches would be sent all over the slave states, and be read by the midnight torch on their plantations, leading to insurrections with all their attendant horrors. For the sake of the union, we yielded to the reception of the petitions—that the mover should state their contents, and that they should be laid on the table, (equivalent to a rejection,) without reference and without debate. Thus the parties took their positions. The struggle was intense. The amount at stake was large, being no less than 900 millions of property and the safety and repose of every southern family. One northern man after another deserted us, and went over to Mr. Adams. But there was one northern man who did not and would not desert us. True as steel and with a heart as big as the constitution he stood by us to the last. That man was Gen. Franklin Pierce. For that deed alone, the south owes him a debt of everlasting gratitude. Day after day, in both houses of Congress, he stood by us, speaking for us, and voting with us, against John Quincy Adams, through that arduous struggle. Do not read to me old rusty abolition newspapers; you need not tell me what this or that poorly informed individual has said against it. I know what I say—for I both saw and heard him. Senator Henderson, a whig from Mississippi, sat by him and says he is the truest man to the south he ever saw. Besides, sir, look to the Journals of Congress. I have all the pages here and will give copies to any body to inspect them by. They crush—they annihilate all your lying newspapers and your drunken or prejudiced certifiers who say that Franklin Pierce was unfriendly to the constitution or the rights of the south. But how was it with Gen. Scott? He was in the regular army, a soldier by profession and not not have taken sides at all. But ever restless and ambitious, he must step forward into the arena and throw down his sword and influence at the feet and the service of John Quincy Adams. He threw them down against the land of his birth, "his own, his native land." Open his own life now carried about by all his advocates and these read his letters contending that all these petitions should be received and referred and treated in all respects, like other cases.

This was one of the deeds, the fatal deeds, that attracted the abolitionists so strongly to him. Let me present you to another. "I am persua-

ded," says he in one of his letters, "that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding states to employ all the means not incompatible with the safety of both colors to ameliorate slavery even to its extermination." How different the sentiment attributed to Pierce and which is common among all northern men and frequent among southern ones that slavery is a social and political evil. A social, not a moral evil—a social one is supposed to affect society injuriously, but still being guaranteed by the constitution must be sustained with fidelity and honor. Not so with Scott. With him it is a great moral evil—a leprosy on the conscience of the master, which should not only be ameliorated but actually exterminated from the land. The master must do it—the state must do it—and nothing must stop them but the safety of the two colors. The idea of constitutional right and guarantee of property never once enters into his calculation. What is this but the sentiments and almost the very language of the abolition party! This is the second cord that bound them to him.

The third one is that during the whole discussion and controversy about the compromise questions, when parties were almost engaged in mortal combat and when the union was reeling and tottering under the mighty conflict, when Cass and Calhoun, Buchanan and Clay, and Webster and Fillmore boldly stepped forward to rebuke the fanatics of the north and to restrain the too much exasperated sons of the south, Winfield Scott looked calmly on and failed to say one word or to write one line publicly denouncing their fanatic aggressions. Looked calmly on, when great mobs in our cities were putting all laws at defiance, imprisoning our southern friends for demanding their own property; nay more, when they were literally murdered in open day, with the law of Congress in the one hand and the constitution of their country in the other—looked calmly on without throwing the influence of his name and his fame publicly in favor of the fugitive slave law and the rights of the south under it. Thus it was that previous to his nomination, Gen. Scott had drawn the abolitionists to him by triple cords—cords of sympathy and gratitude.

How has he patronized and encouraged them since? In his letter to Mr. Archer (the breeches pocket letter of Mr. Botts,) he said, "in my letter of acceptance I shall give my views on the compromise in terms at least as strong as those I read to you the other day." According to Gov. Jones' account he said he would express his approval of the measures of the compromise or dis. Well, all this is flourishing boldly enough. But did he come out in his letter of acceptance at all? In any terms, strong or weak? Did he utter one word for or against the compromise? Not one, not one! He simply said, "I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed." Gen. Pierce said, "I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment and with which there has been no word or act of my life in conflict."

Now, why did not Gen. Scott say something like that? Forgetting his letter to Archer and his declaration or promise to Jones, he sends in a cold and non-committal acceptance "with the resolutions annexed."

It is vain to tell me that General Scott has since his nomination, declared his hearty approval of the compromise measures, to many private individuals. Nobody wants private testimonials on vital questions like these. He may have too many breeches pocket letters, too many private conversations like the one with Senator Wade. These private conversations are too calculated to make him "all things to all men." No, we want of public commitments, public declarations that would have driven bold and dangerous men away from your convention, and have relieved the south from all danger and apprehension as to the candidate of either party.

Nor will it do to say that silence before the election or a little equivocation since is only a matter of policy in the election, and that when he is elected he will rise superior to all malign influences. If he be a man he cannot; if an honest man he will not. When abolitionists shall come to him at the moment when he may be forming his cabinet, and demand high places under his administration, how can he, how ought he, to refuse them? They will say, without us you could not have gotten the nomination. Gen. Scott must reply I know it. They will further say, without us you could not have been elected; he must reply, I know it. We have therefore breathed life into your nostrils, the very breath of your life.—Without us you were nothing, but with us you have become the president. You cannot postpone our demands in favor of the compromise, for you have made a clean sweep of them. Not in favor of Millard Fillmore, for you remember his letter to the convention to go for Webster, and save the whig party. Not in favor of Webster, for between you and him as between Lazarus and Dives, there is an impassable gulf. We, therefore, demand it of you, that you advance us high in patronage and favor. Can General Scott refuse them? Mr. Gentry says he will not. Stephen, Toombs and Cabell and a long list of the best and truest members of the whig party, all say, that with the nomination of Gen. Scott, the reign of the whig party will end, and that of Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greely will begin.

INVASION OF CUBA.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the late news from Cuba, says:

"Nearly all the prominent managers of the Cuban expedition are at present in this city; I do not mean the fighting men, but those whose heads planned the invasion, and whose purses paid the expenses."

It is a fact that the Junta was never dissolved as it was reported it was, when the disastrous result of the Lopez foray was known. It has been working secretly for months past, and, as subsequent events will show, with as much practical efficiency as ever.

There has not been a couple divorced in the State of South Carolina since the revolutionary war. Who says that Carolina isn't in favor of union and compromise?

During a thunder storm at Wheeling on Thursday Mr. Henry Morgan, an operator in the telegraph office, was knocked down by lightning.

## ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY OF GEORGIA.

The Constitutional Union Party of Georgia was organized to maintain the decision of the Georgia Convention of 1850, in favor of the finality of the compromise. That object has been accomplished, and the members of the party have the satisfaction of realizing the complete triumph of their principles, as exhibited in the action of the two National Conventions, which recently assembled at Baltimore, and in the additional fact that there now exists in Georgia no organized opposition to those principles. Under these circumstances, when the late Union Convention assembled in Milledgeville, it was the opinion of a large number of that body, that the time had arrived, when there should be a peaceful dissolution of that party, in consideration of the fact, that the necessity for its existence no longer continued. A different policy, however, was adopted under the delusive hope that the organization could be continued and its integrity preserved, by the support of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President. The Convention had scarcely adjourned, when demonstrations of opposition to its action, by the Union Whig Press of the State, indicated too clearly that portion of the party whose sentiments and feelings were made known through these channels, were irreconcilably opposed to the decision of the Convention, and would never yield even an acquiescence in its action. The call for the Conventions of 17th and 18th, and the response made to those calls by the Union Whigs throughout the state, and in some portions of the State, approximating unanimity of sentiment among them, were well calculated to prepare the public mind for the recent action of these bodies. It cannot be disguised that the great mass of the whig party, have thus withdrawn themselves from the Union organization of the whig party in our State, if indeed that result may not be regarded as already consummated. That state of things leaves the Constitutional Union Party in the hands of the Union Democracy and these Union Whigs who are determined to give their votes and support to the National Democratic nominees. Whether there yet remains in the organization a majority or not of its original members, is a problem we will not attempt to solve. The mere expression of a doubt upon that point is sufficient to justify the course we have felt it our duty to pursue in the matter.

The undersigned were appointed an Executive Committee, by the late Union Convention, and from their position have not been inattentive observers of the events to which we have now called the public attention, nor have we failed to inform ourselves, as far as was practicable, of the views and opinions of those who still remain true to the action of the Union party. In view of those facts and with the aid of all the lights at our command, we have come to the deliberate conclusion that the Constitutional Union Party is virtually and practically dissolved; and that its longer continuance would be delusive and productive of no good.

We make no arguments, and offer no comment; but submit a plain statement of facts, with an unavoidable conclusion necessarily resulting from those facts.

In anticipation of this state of things, a correspondence was opened with the members of the Electoral Ticket put forth by the late Union Convention, and we feel ourselves authorized and do hereby withdraw that ticket.

JOHN B. LAMAR,  
B. H. HILL,  
ARTHUR HOOD,  
NORRIS KNIGHT,  
E. H. POTTLE,  
JOHN W. OWENS,  
GEORGE W. THOMAS,  
General Executive Committee.

Five of those whose names are subscribed to the foregoing documents, have issued a call upon the Union Democrats and Whigs who were friendly to the ticket just withdrawn, for a Convention to be held in Atlanta, on the 18th inst., to decide what should be their future course of policy. The object of the Convention will be understood by reading the concluding paragraph:

By the time that this proposed meeting shall assemble we shall know in what spirit our movements for the reconciliation and compromise will be received by the friends and supporters of the Electoral Ticket now in the field. It will afford to them an opportunity of their meeting with our friends, either through the recognized organs of their party, or otherwise, and uniting, if needs be, in a common council, to effect a common and equal desirable to all sincere friends of the cause we are seeking to advance.

In any event, it is due to ourselves and to the success of our principles, and due to the position which we occupy before the country, that we should come together and determine upon such a line of policy as will most cordially unite our friends, and most certainly give advancement to our cause.

JOHN B. LAMAR,  
NORRIS KNIGHT,  
ARTHUR HOOD,  
E. H. POTTLE,  
JOHN W. OWENS.

John Van Buren is improving. At the Hillsborough Celebration, after listening to the letters and speeches from Orr, of S. C., Clemens of Ala., &c., bragging that Pierce could carry every Southern State, and that

"His election will inflict a severe, if not a mortal wound upon political Abolition. The agitators will learn that sectional issues are the pathways to political death," &c., &c.

John, fired with emulation, went into the Cotton line himself. We find him thus reported in The Boston Post:

Capt Rydner, of the New York Empire Club, was the next speaker introduced, and was followed by

John Van Buren, of New York, who entered into a history of the compromise. He expressed his belief that the Constitution secured the right of the South to recover fugitives, and that the Constitution must be lived up to. Mr. Van Buren made one of his characteristically able speeches, which was frequently applauded.

At the close, three cheers were given for the Empire State and for Mr. Van Buren.

—This is the gentleman by whom we were denounced as recreant and pro-slavery in not following him in the campaign of 1848.—N. Y. Tribune.

## ABOLITIONISTS FOR SCOTT.

The Elyria, Ohio, Courier, of July 27th 1852, contains an "Earnest Appeal to anti-slavery men," signed by twelve leading abolitionists.—We publish it that the South may see the reason why Scott is supported by abolitionists, and also the fact:

[From the Elyria Courier, July 27th, 1852.]

We might multiply extracts from Southern papers, showing the same opposition to Gen. Scott, but our limits forbid. We have laid the whole matter fairly before you, and ask you to decide which of the two candidates you prefer. Scott was nominated by Northern men, opponents to slavery, and is now opposed by the South for reasons fully stated above. Pierce received the entire Southern vote, with perhaps two or three exceptions, and is in every respect, satisfactory to them. Will the North desert Scott, under these circumstances, and suffer the slave-holders to triumph?

Again, with Scott as our President, the Fugitive Slave Law may be repealed without being met with an Executive veto. Not so with Gen. Pierce in the Executive chair. He would veto its repeal because its principles "command the approbation of his judgment." Again, the democratic platform declares, in effect, that its repeal would be unconstitutional. Pierce says that declaration is correct, and believing this, he would be compelled to veto its repeal, if he paid any regard to his oath. With Gen. Scott, it may be so amended as, to give the Fugitive a trial by jury, for the whig resolution is not inimical to a change in this respect. Gen. Pierce is pledged to resist any change in the law whatever, that will impair its efficiency, and hence he would veto such a bill. The nomination of Gen. Scott was a Northern triumph, and his election would be regarded so by the slaveholders while the election of Pierce would be a signal for the dismemberment of the Union, and the extension of slavery over Mexico—the unwarrantable seizure of Cuba, and a triumph to the South unequalled in the history of the DAMNING CURSE OF SLAVERY.

For these reasons, regarding the PRESENT POSITION of Gen. Scott as antagonistic to the further extension of slavery, we feel it to be our duty, as citizens of this Republic, having a regard for the welfare of the slave, to give him our earnest support in the coming election.—The North have triumphed in his NOMINATION, let them triumph in his ELECTION, and for once let the arrogant demands of the South be denied. This result will surely follow, if anti-slavery men vote as a due regard for their professional demands. We submit these propositions to your judgment, and ask a candid personal, believing that the prejudice you may entertain against the resolution of the whigs relating to the compromise, will not prevent you from supporting the election of Gen. Scott.

N. B. GATES,  
STEPHEN H. WALCOT,  
ORRIN COWLES,  
GEO. G. WASHBURN,  
GEO. T. SMITH,  
WESLEY VINCENT,  
CLARK ELDRED,  
WM. H. PLUMB,  
O. R. RYDER,  
N. F. JOHNSON,  
N. H. MANTER,  
L. CALKINS.

July 23d, 1852.

THE LIGHTNING—A FEW HINTS.—It may be well to encourage timid people who are religiously or constitutionally alarmed at lightning, to state the doctrine of chances. As a general thing, the lightning does not strike within the space of a square mile, more than once a year. If the person is a rod distant, he is seldom if ever killed. Now there are 70,400 square rods in square miles, and if the lightning struck rod after rod, it would take 100 years to go over it; but it smites here and there, and that it will smite any specified rod, there is not more than one chance to a hundred billion.

Again, other things being equal, the chance diminishes as it regards a low object, as the difference between the square of its height and that of a lower; so that with a person six feet, and a tree sixty feet, there is but one chance out of 3564 of the person's being struck. If he will go close to a tree, or in a house without a rod, his danger is proportionally increased.

Again, objects non-conductors when dry, become good conductors when wet. A dry silk umbrella, if not tipped with metallic substance, will ward off the lightning; but if wet, not. Get lightning rods for your houses and see to it that the fastenings be much smaller than the rods—that the rods enter the earth, and fear not the "red artillery."

It is well for persons who are naturally timid to get electrified a number of times. It renders them less electric, and therefore less in danger. Finally, a death by lightning is the easiest of all deaths. An electric enters, we are instantly filled, and life is gone without a pang. "Ah! but the hereafter!" Well, live right here, and it will be all right with you there—if it must be so.

FURTHER FROM THE FISHERIES.—The schooner or Niles, Capt Pool has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., and confirms the report of having been, with others, driven out of the Bay of Chaleur. The Captain of the British steamer Devastation, told Captain Pool that he should not allow them to fish in the Bay of Chaleur, or within three miles of any of the bays.

Most of our vessels were obliged to go to the Devastation whenever the captain wished to speak with them, and if they did not come he would fire shot at them. The first time the steamer came across the Mary Niles, she fired a gun, when Capt Pool ran up his flag; a second gun was fired, when Capt Pool supposed he wanted him to heave to in order to board him, and he accordingly did so; this was no sooner done, however, than a shot came booming across her bow. Capt Pool then ran for the steamer, when the captain told what is stated above. The officers of the steamer were making every effort to catch the vessels, and restored to many tricks in order to entrap them. Among other things, the officers of the cutter when they boarded a vessel, even if she was six or seven miles from the shore, would feel of the fishing lines to see if they were wet.

## From the Washington Union. IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the following letter which we find in the Boston Post.—Mr. Lyons is known throughout the South. He has long occupied a leading position at the Richmond bar; and for many years he has been one of the most prominent, distinguished, and influential members of the whig party in Virginia. He was the chairman of the whig central committee, and the head of the organization of the State.

Mr. Lyons was born near Richmond, and has long been a resident of that city. He is well acquainted with General Scott, who married and has spent much of his time there; and soon after the Whig Baltimore Convention, has resigned his position as chairman of the central committee, because he could not act with the dangerous men who had obtained control of the whig party. Now he gives his unprejudiced testimony in favor of the democracy. It has long been the habit of whig leaders in the South to denounce the whole North as unscrupulous on the question of slavery—not to be trusted with the constitutional rights of the South. They have been unable to defend the position of their allies in the North, they have excused themselves to the southern people by affirming that both parties at the North were tainted with abolitionism. They charged the southern democrats with misleading the South by holding that the northern democracy was worthy of confidence. Mr. Lyons has taken the course to correct information. He has gone among the people of the North. He has seen the northern democrats at their homes and in their primary meetings, and has heard them express their sentiments and give utterance to their feelings and purposes. Had there been a motive, there was no opportunity to deceive him.—His prejudices and preconceived ideas were of course unfavorable to the northern democracy; yet he has been satisfied of its patriotic position, and with honorable frankness announces the fact to the people of the South, who will not fail to listen to his words:

REVEREND HOUSE, August 21, 1852.  
MEMBER EDITORS: I perceive that in enumerating, in your paper this morning, the names of the strangers who were upon the platform last night at Faneuil Hall, I am described as Judge Lyons, of Virginia. I deem it proper at once to say, therefore, lest it should be thought that I am committing an innocent mistake which gives me a title that I have no right to, that I am not a judge, but simply a member of the bar. I was honored with a seat upon the platform, as a mere spectator, by the kindness of the president and committee of the granite club, and I take leave to say that I was a very highly gratified spectator, and only regret that every man in the south could see and hear all that I saw and heard in Faneuil Hall last night, and at the great meeting at Hillsborough; for they would then feel, I am sure, as I now do, that the democratic party of New England is as sound upon the compromise question, and the constitutional rights of the South, as the South itself, and that the Union is safe in its keeping. My friend, Mr. Ried, who was with me, desires me to disclaim also for him the title ascribed to him, as he is, like myself, a member of the bar.

Your obedient servant,  
JAMES LYONS.

## [From the Augusta Constitutionalist Aug. 26.] EARTHQUAKE.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in our city yesterday morning about twenty minutes before three o'clock.

The vibrations were sensibly felt, and several persons in the city were so startled as to run out of their houses into the open air. We were awakened from a sound sleep by the rattling of the windows of our dwelling, and by a faint, dull, rumbling noise as of distant thunder. We awoke with the impression that some one was beating at the back door of the story below for admission, but almost instantly became satisfied that it was an earthquake. After the noise and vibrations, which lasted about six seconds, ceased, we arose and looked first at the Southern portion of the heavens. The stars were shining brightly and tranquilly, the air was still, and the sky in that direction, was suffused with a delicate roseate tint. We went to the adjoining room and looked to the Northern sky. It wore the ordinary appearance of a cloudless heaven.

As we related to our watch a very few minutes afterwards, we speak with certainty as to the time. The Foreman of our office, however, is very positive that he felt vibrations which he says seemed to be from South to North, and heard the rumbling noise of an earthquake about half after one o'clock. He left the printing rooms at ten minutes after one, and had retired to his room and to bed, on the opposite side of the street, but a few minutes, and before he went to sleep the shock occurred. If so, there were certainly two shocks at least, which is highly probable. We believe it is the uniform custom of earthquakes to notify their existence by repeated shocks.

We await with much interest, details from other and distant portions of the country.

THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND.—It turns out that Thomas H. Clay, Whig, and son of the late Hon. Henry Clay, will support Gen. Scott. So pleased are the Scott party, when they find even a Whig who will support Scott, that they parade it as a victory. The Herald of that morning publishes Mr. Clay's letter with considerable exultation. After unparalleled exertions, the Dutch have taken possession of Holland, and Paris is in the hands of the French.—[Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.]

"A Texas Whig editor stopped his press to announce the nomination of Scott and Graham and went on and said:

"Gen. Scott, the hero of several wars, and the conqueror of Mexico, is too well known to need comment."

"Mr. Graham is well known to the political and literary world, more especially to the literary, he having for some years past been engaged in publishing Graham's Magazine, which as a literary work stands unequalled in America."

"With two such standard bearers, the whig know no defeat. Nine cheers for the ticket."